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LORIA'S *Synthèse économique*: AN EXPLANATION

The Editors gladly print below the translation of a letter from Professor Loria, referring to the notice which appeared on p. 865 of the *Journal of Political Economy* for October, 1912.

TURIN, ITALY
October 28, 1912

SIR:

I cannot suffer to pass without a reply the criticism of my translator, M. Camille Monnet, which you made in the last number of your *Journal*, referring to passages in my *Synthèse économique* which were suppressed in the French edition. The fact is that these passages were suppressed with my authorization and simply to meet a requirement of the publisher, since the volumes of the *Bibliothèque* of Messrs. Giard & Brière must not too far exceed five hundred pages. A number of other works have had to undergo a similar reduction in order to appear in this series. But the suppressions do not involve essential points of demonstration or of documentation. They are confined to the curtailment of certain notes, or of certain critical or polemic passages, and consequently cannot in any way mar the work as a whole.

I beg that you will be so kind as to publish this correction in the next number of the *Journal*.

I am, sir,

ACHILLE LORIA

Common Land and Inclosure. By E. C. K. GONNER. London: Macmillan, 1912. 8vo, pp. xxx+461. \$4.00.

While a great deal has already been published on the subject of the English Common and Inclosure, Professor Gonner's treatment of the subject is so intensive and exhaustive that the work must be considered a real contribution to our historical economic literature. It is beyond doubt the result of an enormous amount of original study and comparison of government documents, court records, and other sources. Following the English plan of arrangement, it is divided into three so-called books. The first of these deals with Common and Inclosure in general, describing in detail the various rights of common, such as pasture, shack, estover, turbary, piscary, fowling, etc., all or a part of which went with the ownership of a strip of arable land and its corresponding strip of meadow or hayfield; the whole more or less closely bound up with some lord's manor. The procedures in extinguishing these rights and in bringing about the inclosures are treated with equal care from both the legal and the practical point of view. Book II traces the progress of inclosures by periods and by geographical divisions, from the time when sheep began to figure as the "destroyers of farms and the devourers of men"